

BEESTON URBAN
DISTRICT COUNCIL.



Annual Report

— OF THE —

Medical Officer of Health,

For the Year 1913.

H. A. PRICE, PRINTER, BEESTON.

Beeston Urban District Council.



officers :

MR. A. KIRKLAND (Rate Collector and Assistant Overseer).

MR. W. H. REDGATE (Clerk)

MR. E. A. BUSH (Surveyor and Sanitary Inspector).

DR. F. ROTHERA (Medical Officer of Health).

Members :

GEO. BURROWS, Esq., J.P.

MR. J. R. ANDERSON.

MR. H. H. HAYES.

„ S. W. BANNISTER.

„ A. E. NEVETT.

„ G. W. BROUGH.

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„ W. H. GEORGE.

„ W. THOMAS.

„ J. HEARD.

„ C. P. WALKER.

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

MEDICAL OFFICER of HEALTH FOR THE YEAR 1913

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
BEESTON URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL.

MR. CHAIRMAN AND GENTLEMEN,

I have the honour to present to you my Twenty-first Annual Report which deals with the vital statistics and sanitary conditions of the Parish for the year 1913. It is perhaps fitting that as this is my 21st anniversary, so to speak, I should be in the proud position of stating that our sewers and sewage disposal works are to be entirely remodelled and a thoroughly up-to-date system of treating the sewage is to be installed at the farm. It is within the cognizance of you all that an action was brought against the Council by the owner of some cottage property in Myrtle Grove and Humber Road claiming an injunction to restrain us from allowing the sewers draining this property to overflow. As the result of a trial extending over three days before Mr. Justice Avory and a special jury this injunction was granted, and a period of six months allowed us in which to take the necessary steps.

Within a week of the injunction being made we consulted Mr. W. H. Radford, the eminent sanitary and water engineer of Nottingham, and after considering the matter carefully he advised your Council to go in for a comprehensive scheme, embracing the re-laying of the iron sewer down Humber Road with a better fall, the provision of septic tanks and percolating beds at the farm, a new pumping station and a destructor for burning up the solid refuse. After much and careful consideration by your Council this scheme—large and expensive though it be—was adopted in its entirety, and application was made to the Local Government Board for their sanction to obtaining a loan of £28,770 to meet the cost. After a public enquiry by Mr. Hetherington—one of the L.G.B. Inspectors—the scheme was accepted by them with the proviso that within a reasonable time we should convert our existing method of excrement disposal by pails into the water carriage system. Owing to the great disadvantages, sanitary and otherwise, of the pail system, its great cost, annoyance and loss of sleep to householders, and increasing difficulty of disposing of the contents which remained in unsightly and malodorous heaps at the farm, we had already been considering the desirability of this conversion, and under the able generalship of Mr. Bannister the Council accepted the conversion scheme, and it is to be incorporated in the whole plan at an additional cost of £12,650, spread over a period of years.

I include here Mr. Radford's estimate of cost of proposed new works:—

BEESTON SEWERAGE.

ESTIMATED COST OF PROPOSED NEW WORKS. LIST OF WORKS ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

	£	s.	d.
New 24in. and 21in. iron sewer from new Pumping Station along Humber Road to the City, including taking up the present 21in. iron and 9in. sewers, and extending small 9in. Hawthorn Grove sewer...	5777	0	0
New 21in. iron sewer across Farm (re-using present 21in. pipes)	965	0	0
Re-laying 21in. Iron Pipes—The City	526	0	0
15in. new iron sewer to Silver Hill, etc.	775	0	0
Re-laying Myrtle Grove Drains, etc., and raising gullies to 88.00 level	222	0	0
New Pumping Station and Pumping Pit	£1100		
Machinery to pump 12 times D.W.F.	£1332		
	2432	0	0
No. 3 Dortmund Tanks, 35 feet diameter, including the Dosing Tanks	2420	0	0
No. 1 98ft. diameter filter with stone media or selected hard clinker	£1265		
No. 3 filters without media	£1650		
Washing clinker from destructors and filling filters	£660		
	3575	0	0
Total filtering media at 45 galls. of D.W.F.—6667 cube yards and 13,334 super yards of filter bed area.			
No. 2 Humus Tanks	275	0	0
Works on present Farm, such as taking up present 21in. iron sewer and present 15in. overflows, re-laying present carrier, making new mud area, new roadway, etc.	275	0	0
	£17,242	0	0

LIST OF WORKS DESIRABLE BUT NOT ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY.

	£	s.	d.
400ft. 1in. of new 6ft. 6in. by 6ft. 6in. storage culvert to hold 70,000 gallons. Extra cost of this culvert over 24in. iron pipes is	1400	0	0
Relay present Albert Road sewer with 9in. iron pipes to develop Hassock Lane district	290	0	0
Relay present Dallas York Road sewer with 9in. iron pipes owing to the present sewer being too shallow to allow road to be metalled	187	0	0
New 9in. sewer Wollaton Road to Beeston Fields Lodge to develop new Bellevue Park Estate	170	0	0
New destructor, chimney and buildings, together with drying shed for tub closet refuse (this would save £1485 for clinkers)	2600	0	0
Allow for converting present Pumping Station into stables	130	0	0

Total cost of proposed works ... £22,019 0 0

Annual of sinking fund to repay £2,800 in 40 years at 3½ per cent, £136 5s. 0d.

BEESTON SEWERAGE.

If the Council decide to have a Destructor, then the following additions must be made to the estimate:—

	£	s.	d.
Add 7 feet to engine room	150	0	0
One extra engine and one gin. centrifugal pump ...	170	0	0
Shafting, pulleys and columns	150	0	0
Cost of filling three filter beds instead of one ...	1300	0	0
Total to be added to the original ...	£1770	0	0

Estimate of £27,000—£28,770.

These are big figures, but fortunately the old sewerage loan of £15,138 has just been paid off, and by way of compensation for any increase in the new loan you will have the satisfaction of knowing that you have adopted a most comprehensive scheme and materially improved the physical well-being of the inhabitants.

In previous Reports I have referred to the physical features and general character of the district in which we live, so that it is hardly necessary to repeat what I have therein stated. I ascribe our uniformly good health returns to the fact that we lie on a gravel foundation, and to the excellent quality and abundant supply of water from the Nottingham Corporation mains. This water is obtained from deep wells sunk in the Bunter sandstone. It is slightly hard, is cool, crisp, free from any possible source of contamination, and has no solvent action on lead. The total area of the district is 1586 acres, which gives a population of practically 8 per acre.

The chief industries in the place are the manufacture of lace with its various subsidiaries, telephone works, foundry, horticultural builders, and minor engineering works. The health conditions of these various industries compare favourably with other towns. There is no occupation in the district likely to produce lead poisoning, and no obnoxious trades are carried on.

There is an abundance of house accommodation for all classes. I could wish, however, some enterprising builder would erect pretty detached houses at a rental of from £45 to £60 on one of the new estates laid out for building purposes. I am sure it would meet a long felt want, would prove a remunerative investment, and would attract a better class of residents. With our many attractions in the shape of excellent river for boating, tennis club, golf links, and frequent train service to Nottingham, we ought to be able to obtain a larger share of well-to-do residents, who now gravitate to West Bridgford, Radcliffe, and other surrounding places.

The town is adequately provided against the risk of fire by a fully organised and well-equipped fire brigade, consisting of a captain and 10 men. Each man is warned by the ringing of an electric bell in his house connected to the Public Offices in the event of an alarm.

The rateable value of the Parish is £42,874; the assessable value £37,194. A penny rate is estimated to produce £152 gross. The general district rate is 3s. 4d. in the £, and the Poor Rate 3s. 4d. in the £.

All new houses are built strictly according to the bye-laws, plans having been passed by the Building Committee, and the drains are tested before a certificate of occupation is granted.

During the year plans of 42 houses were before the Building Committee and approved, and 25 have been certified for occupation. In addition to houses plans as follows have also been approved:—Motor garages or sheds 6, 1 picture palace, and 2 lock-up shops, lads' club premises, factory and workshops addition 1, alteration and addition to premises 6. An application to convert an existing building into a slaughter house was refused, as also to use a temporary wooden building as a workshop. Plans and sections of two new streets have also been deposited and approved, viz., two on the Lenton Abbey Estate, off Broadgate, and one off Wollaton Road.

DRAINAGE SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL.

In view of the fact that we are about to instal a thoroughly new and up-to-date system of sewage disposal I need hardly refer to our present method of broad irrigation which was not working very satisfactorily, and which had become practically obsolete. Everything has been done to keep the sewers empty by extra hours of pumping, and the effluent has been as satisfactory as such an effluent could reasonably be expected.

The farm has been cultivated during the summer as follows:—

Irrigation	...	...	...	...	...	17.73	acres.
Mangolds	...	...	...	...	...	4.00	„
Swedes	...	...	...	...	...	1.00	„
Rye Grass	...	...	...	...	...	3.00	„
Lucerne	...	...	...	...	...	1.22	„
Osiers	...	...	...	...	...	.59	„
Roadways, night soil tip, dykes, carriers and embankments	...	...	...	...	...	4.46	„
Total						32.00	„

The total received for the sale of crops is £57 1s. 2d.

NIGHT SOIL AND ASH BIN REFUSE.

I have little to add to the remarks I have made in previous Reports. The number of pails to be emptied weekly remains the same, viz., 2,200. This method of excretion disposal is not only unhygienic but very costly, and your Council have done wisely to take the bull by the horns and introduce throughout the water carriage system. It must be borne in mind that where a pail closet exists the whole cost of conversion to water carriage devolves upon the Council, whereas in the case of middens half the cost is defrayed by the landlord and half by the Council. After careful enquiries from a number of local authorities, we estimate the cost of each conversion at £5 15s. 0d.

In order to arrive at the cost of the present pail system and the water carriage system as altered, the increased cost of dealing with the 2,200 ash bins which will take the place of the pails will have to be taken into consideration. The present cost of collecting 890 bins weekly is about £160 per annum, made up as follows:—

	£	s.	d.
Two men 5 days per week at 4s. per day	104	0	0
Horsekeep	39	0	0
Repairs, shovels, brushes, etc.	15	0	0
	<hr/> £158 0 0		

The extra cost per annum therefore of collecting 2,200 bins will be £320.

The weight of combined refuse (excrementitious and domestic) per house per annum is 33½ cwts., and where the water carriage system is in operation the weight of domestic refuse is 18 cwts. per house per annum.

Summary of cost of present pail system :—

	£	s.	d.
Cost of collecting 2,200 pails per annum ...	900	0	0
Cost of collecting 890 dry ash bins ...	100	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1060	0	0

Cost after conversion into w.c.'s :—

Annual instalment on £12,650 for 20 years at 4 per cent. being the cost of converting 2,200 pails into w.c.'s at £5 15s. per pail	£927	0	0
Increased cost of dry ash collection (two extra carts) at £160 ...	£320	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£1247	0	0
Annual cost of present system ...	1060	0	0
	<hr/>		
Loss per annum ...	£187	0	0

The Local Government Board as a rule will not sanction a loan for a longer period than 20 years, but under the present circumstances, and in order to help us in our laudable efforts to effect sanitary reforms, we hope for an extension of the loan to 25 or even 30 years, in which case the annual loss of £187 would be wiped out altogether.

The details of cost of present night soil collections are as follows :—

	£	s.	d.
Men's Wages ...	564	0	0
Horse-keep ...	130	0	0
Repairs to Drays, etc. ...	10	0	0
New Pails and Repairs ...	95	0	0
Disinfectants ...	62	0	0
Paraffin ...	22	0	0
Flamers, Torch, etc. ...	3	0	0
Brushes, Shovels, etc. ...	4	0	0
Disposal of Night Soil—2,200 Pails ...	10	0	0
	<hr/>		
	£900	0	0

During the year 6 of the existing 37 middens have been converted into w.c.'s, still leaving 31 to attend to. This is not rapid progress in a much needed reform, but your Council and Officials have had much extra work thrown upon them by the new sewage and conversion schemes.

CESSPOOLS.

There are seven of these in various parts of the Parish, viz., five at Silver Hill and two in Wollaton Road. Under the new sewage scheme the former will be connected to our new sewers, and I hope before my next Annual Report is made every cesspool will be done away with. In the meantime they are being frequently emptied by your Sanitary Staff, and every precaution taken to prevent them becoming a nuisance.

NUISANCES.

The Sanitary Inspector has investigated and dealt with the following complaints during the year :—

Stopped up drains and gullies	20
Defective waste water closets	3
Accumulation of refuse	7
Offensive manure pits	3
Smoke nuisance	3
Defective yard paving	10
Offensive pig styas	3
Overcrowding	3
Insufficient ashpit accommodation	2
Burning trade refuse on unoccupied land ...	3
Various	34

The drains in four instances were found to be stopped up with fat from pork and tripe boilers' premises. My attention has also been called to slaughter house refuse gaining access to the public sewers. Endeavours to trace this have not proved successful, but no further complaint has been made since the attention of those responsible was called to the matter.

PIC-STYES.

A Committee was appointed in April to inspect all the pig-styes in the populous parts of the district, including those at the Rylands. As a result three were ordered to be disused owing to their too close proximity to dwelling houses.

SMOKE NUISANCE.

More attention has evidently been given to stoking factory boilers, as not one complaint has been made during the year from that source. I have always contended that dense volumes of smoke indicated faulty stoking, and such seems to be the case.

Several complaints have been made respecting the noise from gas engine exhaust pipes. The owners have in every case taken steps to lessen the evil on their attention being drawn to it.

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS.

The characteristic features of the year under review were the absence of extremes of heat or cold, the number of dull cool sunless days in the summer, and by a small rainfall. This sort of summer had again a good effect in reducing the mortality amongst very young children from diarrhoea, and the open autumn and winter, up to Christmas curtailed lung troubles in the older people. A summary of the weather for 1913 will be found in the appendix.

POPULATION.

Thanks to the courtesy of Mr. Kirkland, our esteemed Rate Collector, I find that on August 1st, 1913, the total number of houses in Beeston was 2,983, of which 93 were unoccupied, leaving 2,890 inhabited. Estimating the number of persons per house at $4\frac{1}{2}$ (the average shown in the census of 1911) this gives us a population of 12,042, which is the figure upon which I base my vital statistics for the year.

During the year under review, viz., 1913, there have been :

323	births and	110	deaths against
329	"	117	" in 1912
304	"	118	" in 1911
309	"	117	" in 1910
279	"	99	" in 1909
317	"	111	" in 1908
323	"	141	" in 1907
278	"	118	" in 1906
286	"	116	" in 1905
300	"	155	" in 1904
<hr/>		<hr/>	
304		120	Average for the 10 years.

This gives a
Birth-rate of

26.8
28.1
26.8
26.1
24.7
26.7
26.8
24.1
26.4
28.

26.4

and a Death-rate of

9.1 per 1000 per annum for 1913
10.0 " " for 1912
10.4 " " for 1911
9.9 " " for 1910
8.7 " " for 1909
9.3 " " for 1908
11.7 " " for 1907
10.2 " " for 1906
10.7 " " for 1905
14.4 " " for 1904

10.4 Average for the 10 years.

BIRTHS.

Of the 323 births registered during the year 178 were males and 145 females. Fifteen were illegitimate, 8 males and 7 females, a proportion of 1 to 21 legitimate births. A birth-rate of 26.8, though less than the previous year, when it was 28.1, very closely approximates to the average for the 10 years, viz., 26.4, and is a healthy sign.

DEATHS.

There were 110 deaths within the confines of the Parish during the year, a decrease of 7 on the previous year, and ten below the average of the last 10 years. This gives a death-rate of 9.1 per 1000 per annum. Of these deaths 59 were males and 51 females. On 6 of them an inquest was held and two were notified to the Coroner who certified the deaths as due to natural causes.

In addition to these 110 deaths of "residents within the district," the Local Government Board now requires us to add the deaths of residents taking place outside the district. I am indebted to Dr. Handford, the County Medical Officer of Health, for the information that 15 of these occurred, viz., 8 in General Hospital, Nottingham; 2 in Basford Workhouse Infirmary; 2 in Nottingham County Asylum; 1 in Throat and Ear Hospital, Nottingham; 1 at Somercotes; and 1 at Worthing.

To arrive at the absolute nett rate we have further to subtract the deaths of persons dying in the district, but who usually resided outside the locality—of these two have occurred.

The addition of these 15 deaths minus 2 of non-residents brings up the total to 123 with a nett or corrected death-rate of 10.2 per 1000 per annum. Of the total deaths

39	occurred during the 1st quarter		
20	„	2nd	„
34	„	3rd	„
30	„	4th	„
<hr/>			
123			

The chief causes of death were as follows:—Scarlet Fever 1; Whooping Cough 3, Consumption 11, Tuberculous Meningitis 3; Cancer 11, Rheumatic Fever 1, Organic Heart Disease 13, Bronchitis 9, Pneumonia 4, Other Diseases of Respiratory Organs 1, Diarrhœa 6, Cirrhosis of Liver 1, Bright's Disease 2, Congenital Debility and Premature Birth 6, Violent Deaths, excluding suicide 8, Other defined Diseases 30.

ZYMOTIC OR EPIDEMIC DEATH-RATE.

Only nine deaths under this heading have occurred during the year, viz., Scarlet Fever 1, Whooping Cough 3, Epidemic Diarrhœa 5. This gives a zymotic death-rate of .74, which is more than satisfactory, the average for 10 years being 1.43.

The deaths may be tabulated as follows:—

	1913	'12	'11	'10	'09	'08	'07	'06	'05	'04
Under 1 year	33	20	30	32	26	32	27	41	30	47
1 year and under 5	4	12	14	15	6	9	24	16	15	17
5 years and under 15	5	4	5	4	4	1	11	4	5	12
15 years and under 25	3	3	7	1	3	6	4	4	5	7
25 years and under 65	47	47	44	35	29	31	38	30	31	35
65 years and upwards	31	47	38	30	31	32	37	23	30	37
	123	133	138	117	99	111	141	118	116	155

Of the 31 deaths occurring in persons over 65 years of age, 3 were between 65 and 70; 15 between 70 and 80; 12 between 80 and 90; and 1 over 90 years of age.

INFANTILE MORTALITY.

In spite of the favourable summer for reducing the mortality from epidemic diarrhœa in children, I regret to find that 33 deaths took place in infants under one year of age. This gives an infantile mortality rate of 102.1 per 1000 births registered. That is to say if 1000 children had been born in Beeston during the year, 102 would have died during the first year of their existence. This compares very unfavourably with the previous year, when only 20 deaths of infants occurred, with an infantile mortality of 60.7, but that was altogether a phenomenal record, and could hardly be expected to be maintained. The average for the last 10 years is 103.2, so that we are just within the average for the year under review.

Following my usual plan, I give in tabular form the cause of deaths in infants, and compare with the previous 10 years:—

	1913	'12	'11	'10	'09	'08	'07	'06	'05	'04
Premature Birth and Debility from Birth	16	12	11	20	9	7	10	11	10	12
Bronchitis & Pneumonia	5	5	2	3	3	5	2	5	6	7
Convulsions	0	0	0	0	2	2	3	3	2	4
Constitutional Syphilis	3	0	0	2	1	0	1	0	2	0
General Tuberculosis	0	1	1	0	0	1	0	0	2	2
Diarrhoea	6	1	11	3	4	7	2	16	2	16
Tubercular Meningitis	0	1	0	1	1	1	1	0	2	3
Measles	0	0	0	0	0	3	2	0	0	0
Natural Causes (Coroner's Enquiry)	1	0	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	1
Whooping Cough	1	0	2	0	4	3	2	0	0	1
Other Causes	1	0	1	4	2	2	2	4	4	1
	33	20	30	33	26	32	27	41	30	47

A glance at the above table shows that half of the infantile deaths are due to Premature Birth and Debility from Birth, four of them being twin births. This seems an excessive mortality, and must in part be ascribed to the necessity of some of our married women being obliged to go to work almost up to the time of their confinement. Four suffered from congenital defects which precluded all possibility of living, and one died through injuries at birth. I still think the adoption of the Notification of Births Act, and the appointment of a nurse to supervise the rearing and proper feeding of these delicate babies might save some lives, but we are hardly in the position to incur any extra expense just now.

NOTIFICATIONS.

The number of Infectious Diseases notified to me during the year was 53. This is a decrease of 33 on the previous year, and is 14 below the average for the previous 10 years, which is 67. Tabulated and compared with the previous 10 years they are as follows:—

	1913	'12	'11	'10	'09	'08	'07	'06	'05	'04
Smallpox	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scarlet Fever	24	67	23	21	21	5	13	53	22	31
Diphtheria	9	7	5	20	15	10	33	57	81	60
Typhoid Fever	1	2	6	0	6	1	2	3	1	3
Erysipelas	6	4	1	4	6	7	9	6	10	7
Puerperal Fever	0	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	0	0
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12	6			Not recorded.					
Other forms of ..	1									
	53	86	35	45	49	33	57	119	114	103

Average for the previous 10 years 67.

The following measures have been adopted and actions taken to check the spread of these infectious diseases (1) Adoption of Infectious Diseases Prevention Act, 1890; (2) Every case is immediately visited and verbal and printed instructions are given as to the best method of isolating the patient, disinfectants are supplied and the sanitary arrangements investigated; (3) A history of the case is taken and all enquiries made as to the probable source of infection, such as contact cases, milk supply,

correspondence, library books, etc.; (4) Out-work, such as lace mending, etc., forbidden; (5) Other children in house not allowed to go to school or to mix with other children in play until infective stage is over; (6) Disinfection of house with compressed sulphurous acid gas by one of your sanitary staff on infection ceasing to exist; (7) Free supply of antitoxin serum to those who cannot afford to pay for it.

We have no Isolation Hospital except for Small-pox, which we share with other Urban Authorities; neither have we a disinfecting chamber for the proper treatment of bedding and wearing apparel. When we get our new destructor to work, this latter defect I trust may be remedied.

SMALL-POX.

Though no case of this disease has occurred during the year I feel it incumbent upon me to make my annual warning against the mistake of neglecting vaccination. This increasing neglect of vaccination rendered possible by the conscientious clause, is rapidly reproducing the unprotected condition which prevailed in pre-vaccination days when about 20 per cent. of all deaths were due to small-pox. When we realise that the number of exemptions has advanced from 6.3 per cent. of the births in 1907 to 31.6 per cent. in 1912, we cannot but fear for the future, and this opinion is held by all Medical Officers of Health and by at least 99 per cent. of Medical Practitioners. A nemesis will assuredly overtake us, and the longer it is delayed the more severe will be its effects. When this unhappy event arrives this will be the picture:—Hospitals altogether inadequate and overcrowded, cases of necessity left in houses spreading infection, anti-vaccinators, conscientious objectors and the general public panic-stricken, clamouring for vaccination and not enough lymph to go round. Meantime we must maintain at all cost our share in the Rushcliffe Isolation Hospital, so that we may be in a position to rapidly isolate the first case when it does occur. Our share of the expense of maintaining this Hospital for the year is £23 6s. od.

SCARLET FEVER.

It is a source of satisfaction that only 24 cases of this disease have been notified during the year, as compared with 67 the previous year. Four occurred during the first quarter, two in the 2nd quarter, 10 in the 3rd, and 8 in the 4th quarter. Only one death resulted complicated by Heart Disease. All the cases were of a very mild type, and several were only recognized by the subsequent peeling of the skin. This disease is spread by personal infection, and how it can be prevented while such large numbers of children are congregated together in our public elementary schools is a difficult problem. I can only urge upon the teachers the necessity of notifying me if they notice any evidence of peeling of the skin, especially of the hands in any of the children under their charge.

DIPHTHERIA.

Nine cases of this disease have been notified during the year, and no death has resulted therefrom. The same measures are still being adopted as described in previous Reports for preventing the spread of this disease, and in no single instance has a second case occurred in the same house. The throats of the patients are still swabbed and submitted to bacteriological examination before return to school is permitted.

ENTERIC OR TYPHOID FEVER.

That only one case of this disease was notified during the year is eminently satisfactory. After exhaustive enquiries no cause could be assigned for it, and the patient made a rapid recovery. Every precaution was taken to prevent the spread of the disease, and though the patient was nursed at home no secondary infection occurred.

ERYSIPELAS.

The six cases of this disease call for no special comment. The notification of this disease in private life is of no special value and might be dispensed with.

NON-NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES.

MEASLES.

Very few cases of this disease occurred during the year, and no deaths resulted.

WHOOPIING COUGH.

Was fairly prevalent during the Spring, and led to 3 deaths. It cannot be too widely known that both these diseases are very dangerous, especially in young children. Both being highly infectious in their earliest stages, it is practically impossible to avoid recurring epidemics, and these we find occur about every 3 years.

DIARRHŒA.

In spite of the cool summer, this disease must have been somewhat prevalent during the months of August and September, six deaths having occurred, all in children under one year of age. This is a preventible disease and depends for its origin on insanitary surroundings and improper care in the preparation of food, more especially in the case of infants. It is the one disease I shall expect to see reduced in frequency when we have carried out our conversion scheme into water carriage by doing away with the insanitary pails now in existence. I have referred in my previous Reports to the danger of contamination of various kinds of food—more especially milk—by the house fly, and it is therefore incumbent upon us to remove weekly all heaps of manure and other garbage kept in the proximity of houses. I would also impress upon all persons having the charge of very young children to seek early medical advice in cases of this disease, because in its early stages it is fairly amenable to treatment, whereas if left too long, and that is only a matter of a few hours, it often defies the most skilful treatment.

TUBERCULOSIS.

Since January 1st, 1913, all cases of Tuberculosis whether of the lungs or other organs, have become compulsorily notifiable to the Medical Officer of Health, whose business it is to keep accurate records of such cases, and to give suitable advice as to the best methods of preventing the spread of the disease to others. This is done by personal visits and by a printed card of instructions being left, dealing with the precautions to be

adopted in the interest of the patient and the other inmates of the house. Any defects in the patient's surroundings, such as damp walls, insufficient ventilation, or other sanitary defects are noted, and if possible removed. Unfortunately, little as yet has been done by the County Authorities under the National Insurance Act to provide increased accommodation in sanatoria for the early cases, or, what is more important, to my mind, making any provision for the advanced cases which are the potent means of spreading the disease to others. It is true the Ransom Sanatorium has been taken over by the County Council, and is possibly to be extended to provide a further ten beds making 42 in all, but that is miserably inadequate to the needs, and as yet, so far as I know no dispensaries for the subsequent treatment of patients after leaving the Sanatorium have been provided. Like most diseases, Tuberculosis, whether of the lungs or other organs, requires to be caught in its infancy, and until the early cases can be removed from sordid surroundings and placed under the most hygienic conditions there is little hope of checking the disease and restoring to a life of usefulness a patient in danger to himself and a source of increasing danger to others.

The desiderata to be arrived at in combating this insidious but fatal disease are for the people themselves to lead more natural abstemious lives, including abundance of fresh air by day and night; for the local authorities to improve housing conditions; for the State to provide sanatoria and scientific treatment for all recoverable cases, and comfortable but compulsory isolation for advanced and hopeless cases which are a danger to the community. During the year under review 12 cases of Pulmonary Tuberculosis or Consumption have been notified to me, and one case of another form of Tuberculosis. Of these 12 cases 8 were males, of whom 4 have since died, and 4 females of whom 2 have died. The total number of deaths from Pulmonary Tuberculosis for the year is 12, while 3 deaths from other Tubercular diseases have taken place. The following table shows our record for the past ten years:—

	Phthisis.	Other Tuberculous Diseases.
1913	11	3
1912	11	3
1911	9	6
1910	10	4
1909	5	2
1908	7	8
1907	9	4
1906	6	2
1905	14	8
1904	17	4
	—	—
Average for 10 years	9.8	4.4

A mortality of .99 per 1000 per annum for Phthisis alone, and of 1.2 for all Tuberculous diseases is still far too high for a disease which is fairly amenable to treatment. The Tubercle Bacillus can only thrive in the organs of a person who is for any reason debilitated; place that person in healthy surroundings, with exposure to nature's own cure of light and air, give him rest, good food, and graduated exercise, and you will so build up his system that his tissues will prove resistant to the multiplication

of the bacillus and the disease will be cured. Until further provision for the treatment of consumption is made by the State much can be done by anyone possessing a fairly open garden in which a suitable shelter can be erected for the accommodation of the patient. These can now be purchased for a few pounds, and in them patients can live by day and night, thus removing them from being a danger to others, and at the same time placing them under the best possible conditions for a permanent cure. I might add that many Sanitary Authorities now provide these shelters for the use of those who cannot afford to buy them, and in some instances they have been supplied by the generosity of private donors. Nothing will help more to stamp out consumption than the knowledge of its causation, and it is with this object I have in this, and many previous Reports, gone into the matter pretty fully, hoping to direct public attention to the dangers and the means of its prevention.

MILK SUPPLY.

I have little to add to what I have said regarding this subject in my previous Reports. Seeing that the Milk question is so closely associated with Tuberculosis a great responsibility rests upon Health Authorities to see that all reasonable care is displayed in safeguarding the Milk produced in their areas from being contaminated by dirt, and that the cows producing the Milk are healthy and kept in hygienic conditions. Something has been achieved in recent years regarding the former, and most cow keepers are now alive to the necessity of keeping the byers in a more cleanly condition than used to be the case, but very little, if anything, is done as far as I can judge in grooming the flanks and tails of the animals under their charge. These are usually a mass of filth, some of which can easily find its way into the pails. During our inspection of the cowsheds, which takes place twice a year, we keep a sharp look out for any signs of disease in the cows, and carefully examine the udders and teats for any evidence of tubercle, but in spite of this I cannot feel convinced that no tubercular milk finds its way to the consumer. It is only by testing every individual cow in the country with tuberculin that we can hope to escape this danger, and until this is made compulsory by Act of Parliament I fear isolated examinations will be of little avail. All the dairies and milk shops have also been visited twice during the year with very little fault to be found.

The following is an analysis of work done:—

	No. on Register.	Inspections Made.	Defects found and Remedied.
Cow Keepers	5	10	3
Dairies & Milk Shops	16	30	0

There are in the Parish:—

Cow Keepers	...	...	...	5
Cows	...	...	...	104
Milk Sellers	...	...	...	16
Cowsheds	..	..	...	10

MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION.

No instance of poisoning by any article of food was brought to my notice during the year. Your Sanitary Inspector pays frequent visits to butchers' and fish shops on Friday and Saturday nights, and every opportunity is taken during our visits to the slaughter houses to examine any carcasses recently killed for evidence of Tubercle or other disease. No meat or other food commodity has been condemned as unfit, though some has been taken down to the farm by the shopkeepers themselves to be destroyed. While on the subject of the meat supply I would urge upon you the desirability of framing a bye-law making it compulsory to effectually stun all animals before proceeding to slaughter them. This has been done in Liverpool and Croydon, and from a humane point of view it has everything to recommend it.

HOUSING AND TOWN PLANNING ACT, 1909.

No more exacting work is done by your officials of the Public Health Department than that in connection with housing inspection. An efficient Housing Committee has been formed which meets monthly to consider our Reports, to advise as to which properties are to be inspected, and to personally interview the owners should they demur to any of our recommendations. In some instances also they have visited the properties after we have reported upon them. I may state that in the great majority of cases the owners meet us in a friendly spirit and raise little or no objection to our reasonable demands. Much trouble would be spared your officials, and considerable expense to themselves if landlords would allocate some portion of their rental to keeping their property in repair. Of course in the majority of cases this is done, but I fear in the poorest class of property, and the one most frequently in need of repair this is not the case, the houses get worse and worse, and then the landlord feels aggrieved when we call upon him to put his house in order.

SUMMARY OF WORK DONE.

The number of dwelling houses inspected under Section 17 of the Act	203
Number found unfit for habitation	29
Number of representations made to the Local Authority with a view to the making of Closing Orders	29
Closing Orders made	6
Number of houses remedied without making Closing Orders	35
Number of houses demolished	10
Number of houses now in course of repair	23

GENERAL CHARACTER OF DEFECTS FOUND.

Damp walls due to $4\frac{1}{2}$ inch brickwork or no damp course, defective drainage, insufficient light and ventilation, insufficient pantry accommodation, which in many instances are not ventilated, dilapidated floors, walls and roofs, leaky downrights, and badly paved yards. There are also many houses built with no coppers, sinks or separate water supply, which is not conducive to personal or general cleanliness.

Many minor defects are remedied by owners on representations being made to them without the necessity of our bringing the matter before the Committee. To make every old house comply with modern Bye-laws would mean a very large number being condemned. The Council have however supported the Officials administering the Act in the view that all houses should be made habitable, and the Reports made to the Council from time to time have been approved with very little alteration.

During our inspections we came across three cases of overcrowding and statutory notices were served in each case.

FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS AND OUT-WORKERS.

There are now 49 factories in Beeston, one having been converted into a Lads' Club. Our chief concern with these is to see (1) That the sanitary accommodation is sufficient and in good working order; (2) That separate provision of such is made for the sexes; (3) That adequate means of escape exist in case of fire. Owing to the sub-division of the Anglo-Scotian Mills and the Humber Works all these have necessitated much skill and work on your Sanitary Inspector to carry out, especially with regard to No. 3. A certain amount of jealousy exists between adjoining tenants, and some strongly object to having a doorway made between them and their neighbours even if under lock and key, and only to be used in emergency. However by gentle persuasion, we have overcome this difficulty in every instance, the key being in a glass case besides the door on either side, and now every room is provided with a second exit in case of fire. The sanitary accommodation, too, has taxed all our ingenuity to provide for all the various shops. This is now completed to our satisfaction, and I would here wish to express my indebtedness to the owners of these factories for their courtesy to us during our visits, and for the ready way they have fallen in with our suggestions.

WORKSHOPS.

These include all premises in which several people work, but in which no mechanical power is used. Sixty-six of these are now on the register, and have been inspected by us at least twice during the year, with, in the majority of cases, very little cause of complaint. Special attention is given to the 17 bakehouses and 8 slaughter houses, and I am glad to say they are conducted on cleanly and sanitary principles. There are no underground bakehouses in the Parish, but the position of one next door to a slaughter house is open to objection.

OUT-WORKERS.

Our chief concern with these is to see that no work is done in a house where any infectious disease is known to exist. During the year in two instances work had to be stopped in consequence of scarlet fever.

Reference to the Table in the Appendix will show the work we have done under the Factories and Workshops Act.

Appended are the usual Local Government Board Tables.

In conclusion, may I take this opportunity of thanking the members of the Sanitary Committee, and indeed all the members of the Council for their courtesy and consideration of any suggestions I may from time to time make.

More and more arduous work is imposed upon the Council and its Officials by frequently recurring Acts of Parliament, and much time and labour are involved in carrying out their provisions. This work in the case of the members of the Council is done gratuitously, and the ratepayers ought to be very grateful to them for willingly giving up so much of their spare time. My indebtedness is also especially due to Mr. E. A. Bush, your Sanitary Inspector and Surveyor, for his valuable assistance in the compilation of this Report.

I am, Gentlemen,

Yours faithfully,

FRANK ROTHERA, M.D.,

Medical Officer of Health.

TABLE I.

BEESTON URBAN DISTRICT.

Vital Statistics of Whole District during 1913 and Previous Years.

YEAR	Population estimated to Middle of each year.	BIRTHS.			TOTAL DEATHS REGISTERED IN THE DISTRICT.		TRANSFERABLE DEATHS.		NETT DEATHS BELONGING TO THE DISTRICT.			
		Un-corrected Number.	Nett.		Number	Rate.	Of Non-residents registered in the District.	Of Residents not registered in the District.	Under 1 year of age		At all Ages.	
			No.	Rate.					No.	Rate.		
											No.	Rate.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1908	11844	317		26.7	111	9.3		19	32	100.	130	10.9
1909	11286	279		24.7	99	8.7		15	26	91.3	114	10.1
1910	11817	309		26.1	117	9.9		13	32	103.5	130	11.0
1911	11314	299	304	26.8	118	10.4		20	30	98.6	138	12.1
1912	11700	329	331	28.1	117	10.		16	20	60.7	133	11.3
1913	12042	323	324	26.9	110	9.1	2	15	33	102.1	123	10.2

Area of District in acres (land and inland water)

Total population at all ages.....11,341

Number of inhabited houses.....2,728

Average number of persons per house...4 1/6

1,586.

At Census, 1911.

TABLE II. Cases of Infectious Disease notified during the Year 1913.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASE.	NUMBER OF CASES NOTIFIED.							
	At all Ages.	At Ages—Years.						
		Under 1.	1 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 upwards
Small-pox	0							
Cholera, Plague	0							
Diphtheria (including Membranous croup)	9		4	4		1		
Erysipelas	6					2	2	2
Scarlet Fever	24		4	16	3	1		
Typhus Fever	0							
Enteric Fever	1						1	
Relapsing fever								
Continued fever	0							
Puerperal fever	0							
Cerebro-spinal Meningitis	0							
Poliomyelitis	0							
Pulmonary Tuberculosis	12				4	8		
Other forms of Tuberculosis	1				1			
Totals	53	0	8	20	8	12	3	2

Total Cases removed to Hospital—Pulmonary Tuberculosis 3.

Nottingham General Hospital for Enteric Fever.

Nottingham Isolation Hospital, Bagthorpe, Nottingham, for Scarlet Fever and Diphtheria (by permission).

Rushcliffe Hospital, Hucknall Torkard, for Small-pox only.

The Ransom Sanatorium, Mansfield, for Phthisis only.

TABLE III.

Causes of, and Ages at Death during the Year 1913.

CAUSES OF DEATH.				Nett Deaths at the subjoined ages of 'Residents' whether occurring within or without the District.								
				All Ages	Under 1 year	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	65 up wards
1				2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
All causes {	Certified .. .. .	..	..	121	32	2	2	5	3	21	26	30
	Uncertified .. .. .	..	..	2	1						1	
Enteric Fever				0								
Small-pox				0								
Measles				0								
Scarlet Fever				1				1				
Whooping Cough				3	1	1	1					
Diphtheria and Croup				0								
Influenza				0								
Erysipelas				0								
Phthisis (Pulmonary Tuberculosis)				11					2	9		
Tuberculous Meningitis				3		1			1	1		
Other Tuberculous Diseases				0								
Cancer, malignant disease				11						1	4	6
Rheumatic Fever				1				1				
Meningitis				0								
Organic Heart Disease				13								
Bronchitis				9	2			1		1	9	3
Pneumonia (all forms)				4	3						1	5
Other diseases of respiratory organs				1							1	
Diarrhoea and Enteritis				6	6							
Appendicitis and Typhlitis				0								
Cirrhosis of Liver				1						1		
Alcoholism				0								
Nephritis and Bright's Disease				2								
Puerperal Fever.. .. .				0							1	1
Other accidents and diseases of Pregnancy and Parturition				1						1		
Congenital Debility and Malforma- tion, including Premature Birth				16	16							
Violent Deaths, excluding Suicide..				8			1	1		3	2	1
Suicide				0								
Other Defined Diseases				30	4			1		4	7	14
Diseases ill-defined or unknown				0								
				123	33	2	2	5	3	21	27	30

TABLE IV.

INFANT MORTALITY, 1913.

Nett Deaths from stated causes at various Ages under 1 Year of Age.

CAUSES OF DEATH.	Under 1 week.	1-2 weeks.	2-3 weeks.	3-4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks.	4 weeks and under 3 months.	3 months and under 6 months.	6 months and under 9 months.	9 months and under 12 months.	Total Deaths under 1 year.
All causes { Certified Uncertified							1			1
Small-pox										
Chicken-pox										
Measles										
Scarlet Fever										
Whooping Cough							1			1
Diphtheria and Croup										
Erysipelas										
Tuberculous										
Meningitis.. ..										
Abdominal										
Tuberculosis.. ..										
Other Tuberculous										
Diseases.. ..										
Meningitis (not										
Tuberculous.. ..										
Convulsions										
Laryngitis										
Bronchitis		1			1			1		2
Pneumonia (all forms)				1	1		1		1	3
Diarrhoea						1	3	1		5
Enteritis						1				1
Gastritis										
Syphilis		2			2		1			3
Rickets										
Suffocation, overlying										
Injury at Birth	1				1					1
Atelectasis										
Congenital										
Malformations.. ..	1	1			2	2				4
Premature Birth	6	1	1		8	1				9
Atrophy, Debility										
and Marasmus.. ..	1				1	1	1			3
Other causes										
	9	5	1	1	16	6	8	2	1	33

Nett Births in { legitimate 308.
the year. { illegitimate 15.

Nett Deaths in { legitimate infants 30.
the year { illegitimate infants 3.

Annual Report of the Medical Officer of Health for the Year 1913, for the Urban District of Beeston, (Notts.),

On the administration of the Factory and Workshop Act, 1901,
in connection with
FACTORIES, WORKSHOPS, WORKPLACES, AND HOMEWORK.

1.—Inspection of Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Including Inspections made by Sanitary Inspectors or Inspectors of Nuisances.

Premises.	Number of		
	Inspection.	Written Notices.	Prosecutions
FACTORIES	246	22	0
(Including Factory Laundries)			
WORKSHOPS	181	10	0
(Including Workshop Laundries)			
WORKPLACES	0		
(Other than Outworkers' premises included in part 3 of this Report)			
Total	427	32	0

2.—Defects found in Factories, Workshops and Workplaces.

Particulars.	Number of Defects.			No. of Prosecutions
	Found.	Remedied.	Referred to H.M. Inspector	
NUISANCES UNDER THE PUBLIC HEALTH ACTS:—				
Want of Cleanliness	11	11		
Want of Ventilation	2	2		
Overcrowding				
Want of Drainage of floors	3	3		
Other nuisances				
Sanitary accommodation { Insufficient	8	8		
{ Unsuitable or defective	3	3		
{ Not separate for sexes				
OFFENCES UNDER THE FACTORY AND WORKSHOP ACTS:—				
Illegal occupation of underground bakehouse (s. 101)				
Breach of special sanitary requirements for bakehouses (ss. 97 to 100)	5	5		
Other offences				
(Excluding offences relating to outwork which are included in part 3 of this Report)			Insufficient means of escape in case of fire	
Total	32	32		

3.—Home Work.

NATURE OF WORK.	OUTWORKERS' LISTS, SECTION 107.						Notices served on Occupiers as to keeping or sending Lists.
	Lists received from Employers.						
	Sending twice in the year.			Sending once in the year.			
	Lists.	Outworkers.		Lists.	Outworkers.		
		Contr-actors.	Work-men.		Contr-actors.	Work-men.	
Wearing Apparel, making, &c., Hosiery Embroidery	3		3	2		2	
Lace, lace curtains and nets	16	2	142	12	1	27	50
Total ..	19	2	145	14	1	29	50

4.—Registered Workshops.

Workshops on the Register (s. 131) at the end of the year.							Number.
Important classes of workshops, such as workshop bakehouses may be enumerated here.	Factories .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	48
	Bakehouses .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	17
	Slaughterhouses ..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Tailors .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	3
	Dressmakers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	6
	Plumbers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	5
	Joiners and Builders ..	..	..	..	..	..	8
	Wheelwrights .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Printers .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	2
	Painters .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	7
	Various .. ..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Total number of Workshops on Register ..							114

5.—Other Matters.

Class.	Number.
Matters notified to H.M. Inspector of Factories :—	
Failure to affix Abstract of the Factory and Workshop Acts (s. 133)	0
Action taken in matters referred by H.M. Inspector as remediable under the Public Health Acts, but not under the Factory and Workshop Acts, (s. 5)	0
Other	0
Underground Bakehouses (s. 101) :—	
Certificates granted during the year	0
In use at the end of the year	0

(Signed) FRANK ROTHERA,

February 28th, 1914.

Medical Officer of Health.

THE WEATHER OF 1913.

SUMMARY OF OBSERVATIONS.

AT THE OLD MANOR HOUSE, BEESTON, NOTTS.

104 Feet above Sea Level.

Readings at 9 a.m. daily.

TEMPERATURE.

RAINFALL.

MONTH.	MEAN.	Above or below Mean.	TOTAL FALL.	Above or below average.	No. of Rainy Days.	Most in 24 Hours.	DATE.
January ...	38.	+ .6	3.20	+ 1.22	18	.90	11th
February...	40.	+1.4	.86	— .91	15	.37	9th
March ...	43.	+2.0	3.48	+ 1.59	20	.50	14th & 16th
April ...	46.7	+1.0	2.45	+ .73	17	.65	29th
May ...	53.8	+1.8	2.26	+ .07	12	.88	3rd
June ...	58.6	+ .8	.95	— 1.11	10	.56	9th
July ...	60.7	— .3	.64	— 2.11	7	.29	6th
August ...	59.5	— .2	1.85	— .88	11	.94	22nd
September.	58.	+2.3	1.91	— .06	16	.43	1st
October ...	50.8	+2.3	3.95	+ 1.09	14	1.07	5th
November..	45.1	+2.5	1.76	— .45	21	.21	12th
December..	40.1	+2.1	.96	— 1.48	13	.35	13th
	49.5		24.27		174		

Mean of 30 years, 47.3.

Total Average Fall for 30 years, 26.38.

TEMPERATURE.

The highest reading in Screen at 4 ft. occurred on June 15th, viz., 82°F.

The lowest reading in Screen at 4 ft. occurred on Jan. 14th, viz., 16.2°F.

The number of Readings above 80°F was 2.

The number of Readings below 32°F was 49.

RAINFALL.

The total fall for the year, viz., 24.27 is 2.31 inches less than the average for the last 30 years and 9.62 inches less than in 1912. Heavy snowstorms occurred on January 11th and March 16th. The most characteristic feature of the year was the open Autumn and early Winter, up to December 28th.

FRANK ROTHERA.

THE BELCHAMP RURAL DISTRICT,

IN THE ADMINISTRATIVE COUNTY OF ESSEX.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH FOR 1913

(Pursuant to the Regulations of the Local Government Board.)

Population (1891) 5722 ; (1901) 4847 ; (1911) 4676. Number of Parishes, 17. Acreage, 26500. Persons per acre, 0.18.

Number of Inhabited Houses, 1240. Average number of Persons per house, 3.8.

Occupation of Inhabitants, entirely Agricultural.

Geological formation : chalk, covered on the higher ground with boulder clay, and in the valleys with drift sand and gravel or brick earth.

The following vital statistics are compiled from the returns made by the Registrars in the District,

Births. There were **74** births registered during the year, equivalent to a birth-rate of **15.8** per 1000 of the population. The births and birth-rates in this District during the previous seven years were :—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Births.....	88	80	90	91	91	84	84	74
Birth-rate	18.1	16.5	18.6	18.8	18.8	17.9	17.9	15.8

The birth-rate for 1913 in Rural England and Wales was 22.2.

Deaths. The number of deaths from all causes registered in the District was **53** to which 12 deaths belonging to the District occurring in the Workhouse, and St. Leonard's Hospital, Sudbury, and elsewhere, have to be added, and 2 deaths of non-residents have to be deducted, making the total deaths **63**, equivalent to a death-rate of **13.4** per 1000 of the population. The deaths and death-rates during the previous seven years were :—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Deaths registered.....	52	61	56	53	61	62	55	53
Deaths belonging to the District	58	64	68	63	65	72	67	63
Death-rate	11.9	13.2	14.0	13.0	13.5	15.3	14.2	13.4

The death-rate for 1913 in Rural England and Wales was 13.1.

The following table shows the relative age mortality :—

Deaths—	1 to 2	2 to 5	5 to 15	15 to 25	25 to 45	45 to 65	over 65
Under 1	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.	years.
7	0	1	2	2	5	8	38

Among the 38 deaths over 65 years were 25 over the age of 75 years.

Infantile Mortality. There were 7 deaths of infants under one year of age, equivalent to a death-rate of 94.5 per 1000 of births registered; 3 of these were under one week old and due to debility and premature birth.

The infantile deaths and death-rates for the previous seven years were as follows :—

	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909.	1910.	1911.	1912.	1913.
Death of Infants under one year	3	5	7	3	5	8	6	7
Rate per 1000 of births registered	34.1	62.5	77.7	33.0	62.5	95.2	71.4	94.5

The Infant Mortality for 1913 in Rural England and Wales was 96.0.

The " Notification of Births Act, 1907," is not in operation in this district.

Zymotic Mortality. The only death from this cause during the year was one from diphtheria.

Mortality from other causes. Among the deaths registered were—from cancer 5 deaths; from bronchitis and pneumonia 7; from pulmonary tuberculosis 3; from other forms of tuberculosis 3; from heart diseases 8; and from accident 1.

Notifiable Diseases :—

Scarlet Fever. Two cases of this disease occurred, both children in the parish of Pentlow, one took ill in January and the other in May. The cases were isolated as carefully as possible in cottage homes, and though there were other children in the families, all escaped. Origin of the infection could not be traced. Eucalyptus oil and disinfectants were freely used, in due course the houses were disinfected. Compensation was allowed for destruction of clothes in one case.

Diphtheria. One case occurred in the parish of i'winstead, a boy of 14 years. He was isolated by the removal of the family to a vacant house next door, and a nurse was privately engaged. Antitoxin was supplied, but the attack proved fatal. The origin of the infection could not be determined, there was a great want of cleanliness in house and family. In the course of disinfection several articles had to be destroyed, for which compensation was allowed.

Pulmonary Tuberculosis. This is the second year in which this disease has become compulsorily notifiable. Eleven cases came under observation. Of these *one* was removed to a Sanatorium, *one* left the district, *three* were young persons in whom the Tuberculosis Officer failed to find the specific bacilli, two of these were school boys, and they now attend school, *two* received domiciliary treatment, *one* is a private patient, and *three* have died.

At the close of the year there were altogether six cases of this disease in the district, two of which had been notified the previous year. The control of Pulmonary Tuberculosis is beginning to make some progress, but much has to be done and time must elapse before sufficient Sanatorium provision can be made for both early and advanced cases, as well as for the uninsured.

Other forms of Tuberculosis. Notification of these came into operation this year. Only two were received, one a boy with his knee affected, and the other an infant with tubercular meningitis, which proved fatal.

Non-Notifiable Diseases :

Measles. The district was fairly free of this disease, the only parish in which an outbreak occurred was Wickham St. Pauls early in June, and it became necessary to close the school for two weeks.

Whooping Cough. The only parish in which this disease became prevalent was Belchamp Walter during the Easter Holidays, and the school was kept closed a few days longer than usual.

Cancer. The deaths from this disease were 5, and mostly in old people. The average Mortality from this dread disease is about one out of every ten deaths. It is to be hoped that the extensive researches which are now being carried out, may soon discover its cause and also its cure.

Housing of the Working Classes.

Throughout the district the house accommodation is about adequate, with sufficient open space and cleanliness of premises, also with garden or convenient allotment ground.

The following are details of the work done under Part I. of the Housing, &c., Act, 1909 :—

1.	The number of dwelling houses inspected under and for the purposes of Sec 17, of the Act	87
2.	The number of dwelling houses which on inspection were considered to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	60
3.	The number of representations made to the local Authority with a view to the making of closing orders...	14
4.	The number of closing orders made	14
5.	The number of dwelling houses the defects in which were remedied without the making of closing orders	51
6.	The number of dwelling houses which after the making of closing orders were put into a fit state for human habitation	3
7.	The number of dwelling houses demolished after the making of closing orders	0
	" " " voluntarily demolished	1
	" " " now being repaired	3
	The general character of the defects found to exist were structural as defective roofs, eaves, walls, dampness, and want of ventilation.	

Nine new houses for the working classes were erected by private owners during the year, and considerable repairs have been effected by the same, this has been specially the case in the parish of Bulmer.

Though the cottage accommodation is about adequate, still some of the parishes would be very much benefited by the erection of a few additional cottages with three bedrooms, specially is this the case in the following parishes : Foxearth could do with 8, Bortley with 4, Belchamp Walter with 4, Gestingthorpe with 4, Pentlow with 4, approximately 24 in number.

Water Supply :—

This is entirely derived from wells and springs. Public supplies number 10 : one of these is a reservoir from a spring in the parish of Belchamp Otten, and analyses found it to be occasionally impure and sometimes a shortage of water, therefore a well is now about to be sunk for the public supply. There are numerous private wells ; three new ones were sunk, for which certificates were granted. Fifteen samples of water were taken for analysis. In two wells the water was found to be impure ; these are still under consideration.

The rainfall during the year, as registered at the Sudbury Watervorks was 19.29 inches, much below the average.

MILK SUPPLY. There are six dairies and cowsheds which are regularly inspected, and conform to the Model Regulations, 1905. One of these sends all the milk to London, having it passed through strainer and refrigerator. The milk supply of the district is mainly derived from farmers and others, who keep two or three cows and allow their surplus milk to be procured by their workpeople and neighbours: most of these have been inspected. The wholesomeness of the milk supply is considered to be reliable.

BAKEHOUSES. These number 17 and were inspected. Their sanitary condition was found satisfactory. There are no underground bakehouses.

SLAUGHTER HOUSES are 4 in number. These have been frequently inspected and are kept in good sanitary condition. Pigs are slaughtered in one other place but only used occasionally.

OTHER FOODS. No action under the Food and Drugs Acts has been necessary.

SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE. The privy cesspit is gradually being replaced by the sanitary pail system; this is the only method of dealing with excremental refuse, which is disposed of on garden or allotment ground. Sewers and connected house drains exist in a few of the larger villages, but are only used for slop and storm water. There is no pollution of streams or river. Four ditches which receive drainage or sewage were cleaned out. New or improved drains were made in 21 cases where required. The chemical precipitation process which treats the trade effluent from the Foxearth Brewery continues to work satisfactorily; the ditch connected with same is regularly cleansed of vegetation &c., twice a year.

SCHOOLS. There are thirteen elementary schools; the sanitary condition of the offices is satisfactory and the water supply if not on the premises is convenient. The action taken to prevent the spread of infectious diseases is as follows—with regard to scarlet fever, the exclusion of all children from infected houses and sometimes from infected areas; also the examination of all the children in school for any signs of desquamation, particularly those who have been lately absent. For measles, whooping cough, and chicken pox, the exclusion of the affected child, also of any younger ones in the affected family, but not necessarily the elder ones. The medical inspection of school children is done by a whole time Inspector.

FACTORIES AND WORKSHOPS. There are eight factories in the district viz., six flour mills, one brewery, and one builder's workshop. There are thirty-nine workshops, which include seventeen bakehouses. All have been inspected. No complaints were received from H.M. Inspector of Factories.

OFFENSIVE TRADES. Only one, a knacker's yard, which is licensed, and kept free of nuisances.

LODGING HOUSES. There are no common lodging houses in the district.

GENERAL SANITATION. Systematic as well as special inspections have been made throughout the district. No legal proceedings have been necessary.

There are now only two district and maternity nurses for five parishes. More of these valuable hygienic helpers are much required.

Annexed is a tabular statement relative to the sanitary work done in the seventeen parishes in the district.

Tabular statements, according to the forms supplied by the Local Government Board, of sickness and mortality within the districts, are appended to the official reports.

J. SINCLAIR HOLDEN, M.D.

Medical Officer of Health.

SANITARY INSPECTORS ANNUAL REPORT FOR 1913.

	General Sanitation.										TOTALS.
	Complaints received	Nuisances detected	Nuisances abated without notice	Nuisances abated after notice	Notices served	Houses disinfected	Houses newly erected	Houses connected to sewer	Water supply certificates granted	Water samples taken for analysis	
Alphamstone.	1	2	1	1	2	2	4	4	4	3	17
Belchamp Otten.	5	3	7	7	3	9	7	7	7	7	91
Belchamp St. Pauls.	4	2	6	5	3	5	6	4	4	1	70
Belchamp Walter.	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	2	1	21
Borley.	1	1	1	2	4	1	1	3	2	1	22
Bulmer.	2	2	2	2	2	2	1	2	1	2	7
Bures Hamlet.	7	7	7	6	4	1	1	3	2	1	10
Foxearth.	1	1	1	1	1	1	2	1	1	1	2
Gestingthorpe.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Great Henny.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Little Henny.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Lamarsh.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Liston.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Middleton.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Pentlow.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Twinstead.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
Wickham St. Pauls.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	10
											17
											91
											70
											21
											22
											7
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											19
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											39
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											5
											17
											6
											1
											296
											60
											14
											14
											51
											3
											3
											1
											2

S. ALLPRESS,
Inspector of Nuisances.